

In operation, the surgeon opens cornea 16 in the usual manner and inserts lens mechanism 10 within eye 14. Appendage 34 and appendage 36 are placed within the confines of angle 20 and lens portion 12 is forced through pupil 32 which may be dilated to greatly facilitate this maneuver. Lens 10A is simply placed either in anterior chamber 24 or posterior chamber 28 if the posterior capsule is present, between opposing sides of angle 20 of ciliary sulcus 30 respectively. After insertion, lens mechanism 10 or 10A will not effect any dilation of pupil 32 and the fixation of appendages 34 and 36 will always be visible to surgeon.

While in the foregoing specification embodiments of the invention have been set forth in considerable details for the purposes of making a complete disclosure of the invention, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous changes may be made in such details without departing from the spirit and principles of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An intraocular lens for placement within an eye comprising:

- a. a lens portion having an optical axis for placement adjacent one side of the iris;
- b. at least one appendage, said at least one appendage being fastened to said lens portion and including a loop, terminating with an outer end, having a first portion fastened to said lens portion, and a second portion connected to said first portion and intended for extending therefrom along a side of the iris into contact with the extreme periphery of the eye with said outer end;
- c. means for restricting flexure of said loop vertically inwardly or outwardly in relation to the plane of the iris while allowing lateral flexure generally normal to said optical axis in response to forces directed to said outer end along said eye periphery.

2. The intraocular lens of claim 1 in which said loop comprises a closed loop.

3. The intraocular lens of claim 2 in which said loop includes an end portion to be located at the periphery of the eye having two areas at said outer end intended for contact with the periphery of the eye.

4. The intraocular lens of claim 1 in which said means for restricting flexure of said loop comprises said second portion having a cross-sectional configuration with at

least a long dimension and a relatively shorter dimension, said relatively shorter dimension being oriented substantially normal to said optical axis for placement along a side of the iris.

5. The intraocular lens of claim 4 in which said second portion of said loop possesses an oval cross-sectional configuration.

6. The intraocular lens of claim 1 in which said at least one appendage comprises a first appendage and said intraocular lens further comprises a second appendage fastened to said lens portion.

7. The intraocular lens of claim 6 in which said second appendage includes a loop, terminating with an outer end, having a first portion fastened to said lens portion, and a second portion connected to said first portion and intended for extending therefrom along a side of the iris into contact with the extreme periphery of the eye with said outer end.

8. The intraocular lens of claim 7 in which said means for restricting flexure of said loop comprises means for restricting flexure of said loop of said first appendage and further comprises said second portion of said loop of said first appendage having a cross-sectional configuration with at least a long dimension and a relatively shorter dimension, said relatively shorter dimension being oriented substantially normal to said optical axis for placement along a side of the iris.

9. The intraocular lens of claim 8 in which at least one of said loops includes an end portion to be located at the periphery of the eye having two areas at said outer end intended for contact with the periphery of the eye.

10. The intraocular lens of claim 9 in which said second portion of said loop of said first appendage possesses an oval cross-sectional configuration.

11. The intraocular lens of claim 10 in which said loop comprises a closed loop of said first appendage.

12. The intraocular lens of claim 11 which additionally comprises means for restricting flexure of said loop of said second appendage vertically inwardly or outwardly in relation to the plane of the iris while allowing lateral flexure generally normal to said optical axis in response to forces directed to said outer end along said eye periphery.

13. the intraocular lens of claim 12 in which said loop of said second appendage comprises a closed loop.

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